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TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

ST. LOUIS, MO. SAT. DEC. 5, 1931. 14 PAGES.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

SPORT FINAL

Complete Closing Stock Sales
Tables Part I, Pages 5A, 6A

VOL. 84, NO. 90.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931.—14 PAGES.

PRICE 2 CENTS

U. S. FINANCIERS REASSURED ON GERMAN POLICY

Are Informed by Radio and Cable Government Has No Intention of Abandoning Gold Standard.

ANXIOUS TO PAY ALL PRIVATE DEBT

Hitler's Determination to Abolish Reparations Seen as an Obstacle to World Accord.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—International bankers with headquarters in Wall street said after the close of yesterday's markets, in which German securities had been freely sold, that answers to inquiries about German finance and German policies were reassuring.

By cable and radio they sent messages to German correspondents to learn if there were any truth in rumors that Germany planned to abandon the gold standard. Officials of the Reichsbank and a member of Chancellor Bruening's cabinet informed them that Germany had no intention of making such a change, nor had its leaders any intention of deviating from the policy of paying the private debt as quickly as conditions would permit.

A statement by Adolph Hitler to the Associated Press in Berlin, in which he set forth the Nazi determination to respect private debts, was regarded as reassuring, although it was said, in determination to abolish reparations might make an international accord difficult.

Banking leaders stressed the following points in connection with Germany's effort to stabilize finances:

1. They believe that Germany has met its obligations under the agreement entered into with outside creditors with good success.
2. The amount of short term credits advanced by American and European banks to Germany is not excessive.
3. When Germany succeeds in securing the way for a more normal flow of money, they believe credits will be ready to advance funds without hesitation.
4. They feel that an international agreement on reparations and Germany's private debt is essential to world financial recovery.
5. They are confident that France will recognize the necessity of maintaining a strong credit position for Germany and consequently will co-operate with other creditors in establishing Germany's private debt on a sound foundation.

HITLER WILLING THAT COMMERCIAL ADVANCES BE PAID

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Dec. 5.—If Adolf Hitler, the Fascist, assents power in Germany, American bondholders need not fear for their holdings, the Associated Press today, under "France's thesis" on reparations, is accepted by the world powers.

In his first interview with the foreign press in months, the militant leader of the German leagues of Fascists said:

"It is the world acknowledges that political debts take priority over commercial debts—in other words, Germany is bound to collect economically and there obviously will be nothing from which to meet commercial obligations.

To pay two and a half billion marks in reparations besides two and a half billion interest on debts would necessitate exporting fifty to sixty billion marks worth of goods to the United States, which would spell economic chaos, not only for Germany but likewise for the American countries."

Regarding commercial debts, the correspondent asked, are we to assume that you favor payment of these commercial debts for which we cannot be made responsible.

"The whole world ought to realize that industrial dumping leads to

POET DIES



VACHEL LINDSAY, POET, DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Succumbs During Night at Springfield, Ill., Home—52 Years Old.

By the Associated Press.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—Vachel Lindsay, one of the leading modern poets of the Middle West, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning of heart disease.

Lindsay was 52 years old. The death of the poet was not reported until 9:15 a. m. when the coroner called. The family physician said the cause of death was heart trouble. Three days ago Lindsay gave his last public recital of his poems, including some which gained him international fame.

Lindsay first gained attention as an artist and a producer of fantastic drawings of oriental type, with which several of his books later were illustrated. He was a newspaper man before the appearance of his most characteristic modern poems. Later he devoted himself to poetry and lecturing.

Controversy over his poetry spread his fame and he traveled to England and held a vacation lectureship at Oxford University. He regarded himself as a modern counterpart of the wandering minstrel of the past and indicated this by publication of books entitled "Adventures While Reaching the Gopel of Beauty," "A Handy Guide for Beggars" and "Songs in Exchange for Bread."

Lindsay's poems included "General William Booth Enters Heaven," "The Congo," "The Chinese Nightingale," "The Golden Book of Springfield," "Johnny Appleseed" and "The Litany of Washington Street."

Born in Springfield Nov. 10, 1879, Lindsay attended Springfield High School and Hiram College. He lectured for the Y. M. C. A. for several years. Lindsay married Miss Elizabeth Conner, Spokane, Wash., in 1925. His widow, who also is a writer and lecturer, and two children survive.

CLOUDY TONIGHT, TOMORROW, LITTLE TEMPERATURE CHANGE

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m.	42°	2 a. m.	39°
3 a. m.	42°	4 a. m.	44°
6 a. m.	40°	7 a. m.	45°
9 a. m.	40°	10 a. m.	45°
12 m.	40°	1 p. m.	45°
3 p. m.	42°	4 p. m.	45°
6 p. m.	42°	7 p. m.	45°
9 p. m.	42°	10 p. m.	45°
11 p. m.	42°	12 m.	45°

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Unsettled with cloudy tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer in north portion tomorrow.

Illinois: Partly cloudy, light rain or snow in north portion tonight and tomorrow.

Next Week's Weather Outlook.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday, Dec. 7: For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the Northern and Central Great Plains—Mostly fair; overcast portions, occasional light snow over north; temperatures near normal, except rather cold over northern sections Monday and again toward end of week.

GANDHI CHEERED IN PARIS ON WAY TO SWITZERLAND

Will Address Meeting in French Capital Before Leaving for Five-Day Visit With Author.

HE IS FIRM TO LAST FOR A FREE INDIA

Tells English Officials That Resumption of Disobedience Campaign Lies With Nationalist Congress.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Dec. 5.—Mahatma Gandhi, on the way back to Bombay from London, was cheered on his arrival in Paris this afternoon. This evening he will address a meeting before going on to Switzerland, where he will spend five days with his friend, Romain Rolland, the writer. Thereafter he will go to Genoa and will sail from there about Dec. 12.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Mahatma Gandhi, disappointed over the failure of the second round table conference to grant India what he considers "real freedom," left London to return to India at 9 a. m. today. He took the boat train at Victoria Station, on his way to Paris, traveling third class.

A large crowd, chiefly his own people, but including many English friends, gathered at the station. They garlanded him with flowers and sang "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow."

Police and Scotland Yard detectives stationed around the platform almost equalled the crowd in number. White Gandhi caps, symbolic of India's campaign for freedom, topped the cheering crowd, some of them worn by Englishmen.

Mme. Sarojini Naidu, the poet, and Pandit Malaviya accompanied Gandhi to Folkestone and George Lansbury, Labor party leader, was among those who bade him good-bye at the station.

The Mahatma's last act in England was to ask Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, to send on to Brindisi, Italy, with him William Evans and William Rogers, two Scotland Yard detectives who have guarded him night and day since he came to London.

"I want them, to save me from enemies," he said, "but from friends who might kill me with kindness." Sir Samuel consented and the two detectives set out with the Mahatma for their first visit to India. The Mahatma replied that he would do his best to avoid a renewal of the conflict, but reiterated that the final word, rested with the Indian National Congress.

NEW GENERAL ANESTHETIC ANNOUNCED; ACTS FASTER

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Development of a new general anesthetic through the purification of divinyl oxide was announced yesterday as the work of members of the staff of the University of California medical school. The new anesthetic is declared to be quicker acting than the older anesthetics such as chloroform, ether, and other gases. Its effect is longer lasting and its use is freer from the objectionable pathological effects.

It is the discovery of Dr. C. D. Leake, professor of pharmacology, and several associates including a Chinese woman, Mrs. Mei-yu Chen, now in Peiping, China; Dr. P. K. Knefel, fellow of the National Research Council, and Dr. A. E. Guedel, anesthetist of Los Angeles.

Although clinical evaluation of the new anesthetic is still proceeding at the University of California Hospital, its ascertained merits already have shown the discovery is one of the most important of the year. In the opinion of Dean Langley Porter.

UNIVERSITY TEACHES ART OF FISHING; NO CATCH GUARANTEED

Stanford Offers Course in Fly and Bait Casting and Repairing of Rods.

By the Associated Press.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 5.—A course in the proper and accepted methods of catching fish is announced by Stanford University. Prof. C. M. Sprague, associate director of physical education and hygiene, who will have charge of the course, said:

"We will guarantee results but not fish. Students will be taught fly and bait casting. They will learn to tie flies and repair rods, but we would not even guarantee Isaac Walton fish, could he be here to take the course."

The course, running for five weeks, will begin with the winter quarter, Jan. 4, as part of the regular physical education program.

AVIATOR BAYLES KILLED TRYING TO SET SPEED RECORD

Plane, 75 Feet in Air, Turns Over, Crashes to Ground and Catches Fire at Detroit Field.

By the Associated Press.
DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Lowell R. Bayles, Springfield (Mass.) speed flyer, was killed at 1 p. m. today, when his plane struck the ground and burst into flames while he was making an attempt at the world's land plane speed record.

Bayles, who earlier this week had attained a speed of 231.9 miles an hour in this third attempt at the record, was on the first lap of his fourth attempt. He was about 75 feet up, going at terrific speed over the measured course at Wayne County Airport, when suddenly the plane dipped, turned over three times and rammed into the ground.

The force of the impact threw the motor and Bayles' body, in flames, from the plane. Bayles came here several weeks ago to try to better the record established in France several years ago by Warrant Officer Bonnet. The French flyer's speed was 278.4 miles an hour and to obtain recognition for a new mark, Bayles had to better it by 4.57 miles an hour.

In several unofficial trials he was clocked at a speed of more than 300 miles an hour. In the officially timed tests his highest speed was 281.9 at 1 p. m. today. Told at the time that he had missed the record by the narrowest of margins, Bayles smiled and said: "I'm sort of glad I didn't crack it this time. I think I can do 290 or better if the wind is right."

Bayles' ship was a Gee Bee monoplane powered with a Wasp motor. There was no official record of the speed at which Bayles was traveling at the time of the accident, but one pilot estimated the speed at more than 300 miles an hour. "It was like a flash through the sky," he said.

\$181,000 STATE INHERITANCE TAX FROM E. H. PETERS' ESTATE

Payment on St. Louisan's Holdings Belongs Collections in 30 Days to \$450,000.

By the Associated Press.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Receipt of a \$181,501 check today for State inheritance taxes on the estate of Edwin H. Peters, St. Louis shoe manufacturer, has brought to total inheritance tax collections for the last 30 days to \$450,000. Attorney-General Stratton Sharlet announced.

MOONEY'S MOTHER GRAVELY ILL

Suffers Relapse Due to Reaction of Plea for Convict.

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Thomas Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison for allegedly bombing a preparedness parade here in 1916, is seriously ill at her home.

"Mother Mooney," as she is known here, is 33 years old and has been in delicate health for some time, but the reaction to the recent visit of Mayor Walker of New York and the other attorneys who made a plea before Gov. Rolph for a pardon for Mooney caused her to have a nervous relapse yesterday, her daughter, Miss Anna Mooney, said.

RICHARDS TO JAIL TILL COURT RULES ON PLEA FOR BAIL

Hearing as to Lawyer-Agent in Berg Case Ends and Judge Ryan Will Give Decision Monday.

PRECEDENT CITED BY THE DEFENSE

Attorney Argues Bond Was Granted on Another Kidnaping Charge and Should Be Allowed Now.

The application of Paul A. Richards, attorney and self-declared agent of the kidnapers of Alexander Berg, for release on bail pending his trial on the capital charge of kidnaping for ransom, was taken under advisement today by Circuit Judge Ryan. His decision will be announced Monday.

Judge Ryan heard the arguments of State and defense, against and for bail, in two sessions yesterday afternoon and this morning. The State devoted its efforts to showing that it had a prima facie case against Richards, while the defense argued precedent as dictating his release on bail.

After the State had presented its witnesses, Vernon Lacy, counsel for Richards, offered the testimony of three witnesses—himself, former Assistant Circuit Attorney Jones H. Parker, and William Wrausmann, Deputy Circuit Clerk in Judge Ryan's court.

The witnesses' testimony served to recall the case cited in precedent, that of Vincenzo Bolero, tried and acquitted in 1922 of kidnaping Dominick di Franco, a boy. Lacy was counsel for Bolero. Parker was in charge of the grand jury that indicted Bolero on the charge of kidnaping.

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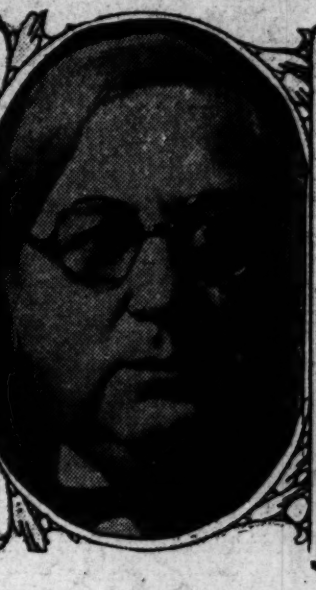
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Judge Poses as Gangster



ANOTHER WOMAN AIDS IN HOLDUP OF GASOLINE STATION

Blonde Takes \$50 From Cash Register While Companion Keeps Attendant Covered With Pistol.

A young woman, described as having blonde hair and wearing a black dress and white sweater, aided early today in a holdup at a gasoline station at 6870 St. Charles road, Wellston, where she and an armed man obtained \$50.

The man held up the attendant, Leon Turner, and the young woman took the money from the cash register, the two then running out of the place and making their escape in an automobile driven by another man.

Five holdups earlier this week in the city are attributed to a young woman, described as a brunette, and an armed companion. One of them occurred at a filling station and the others at hamburger stands and a luncheon.

Permitted to Get Warm, Hold Up Filling Station Man.

Two men who asked to warm themselves inside an oil station at 5555 Dumas boulevard last night held up the manager, Louis Rotenberg, and robbed him of \$10.

Paul Rush, manager of a chain grocery at 2045 East Prairie avenue, another employee and several customers were held under guard late yesterday afternoon by an armed man who looted the cash register of \$14.

A Thom Mcan shoe store at 209 North Seventh street was robbed of \$20 by an armed man who held up the assistant manager, Kenneth Ardy. The robber left the store leisurely and made his escape in a street crowd.

Four instances of purse-snatching were reported to police. Mrs. Rose Ambrose, 5810 Northland avenue, was robbed of her purse and \$1.10 near 4200 Moffitt avenue; a purse and \$24 were taken from Miss Katherine Hogan, 4615 Shenandoah avenue, at Grand boulevard and Clark avenue; Miss Catherine McBride, 4246 McPherson avenue, was robbed in the rear of her home of a purse and \$2.25, and Miss Edna Corley, 5574 Page boulevard, was robbed of her purse, a watch and a small amount of change as she was waiting for a bus at Nineteenth street and Washington avenue.

A state thief took \$90 from the office of a lubricating station at 701 Franklin avenue while Thomas McDonald, the attendant, was at work outside on an automobile. McDonald said he saw a Negro run from the place.

A baby carriage, blanket and pillows were stolen from Mrs. Diana Rosen, 5578A Cote Brillante avenue, when she left them outside a clinic at 4431 Easton avenue.

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY IMPROVES AFTER OPERATION

Noted Sculptress "Doing Satisfactorily" Following Surgery for Acute Mastoiditis.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, noted sculptress, was today reported "doing satisfactorily" following an operation for acute mastoiditis.

Mrs. Whitney is the widow of Harry Payne Whitney, capitalist and sportsman, who died in 1926. She is a daughter of Cornelius and Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt.

CLARA BOW MARRIAGE DENIED AND AFFIRMED

Rex Bell, Reported Bridegroom, and Actress at Home of Latter's Father.

By the Associated Press.
LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 5.—Rex Bell and Clara Bow, who, two witnesses said, became husband and wife here Thursday night, despite denials from Bell, were found today living at the home of the film actress' father, Robert Bow.

Bow owns a cafe here. After the first report of the ceremony, it was thought that Bell and Miss Bow had left the city for the actor's ranch, near Searchlight, Nev., 60 miles from here.

Discovery of the pair's presence here came when Bell was seen at the cafe. Asked whether he wished to repeat the denial of the ceremony, Bell smiled and said he neither would affirm nor deny it. He laughed and joked with inquirers and told them he might have something more to say later in the day.

Miss Bow, however, would not be interviewed and remained in seclusion.

Bow formerly owned a fashionable cafe in Hollywood when his daughter was living there. Some months ago he came here and started business anew after abandoning the restaurant in Hollywood.

Harley Harmon, District Attorney, and William Scuyler, Deputy County Clerk, who issued a marriage license to the pair, said they saw the wedding in the chambers of District Judge William Orr, but the judge declined to discuss it. Shortly afterward a denial came from Bell.

"Best Thing Clara Could Have Done," Producer's Comment.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 5.—Sam Rork, independent producer sponsoring Clara Bow's movie comeback, is among the most enthusiastic over her reported marriage to Rex Bell. Bell's intimation that news of the marriage might endanger her contracts was not confirmed by Rork's attitude. "I think marrying is the best thing Clara could have done," Rork said.

Bow's marriage to Bell, who had neck and skull fractured, died today. Mrs. Vergil Collier, with a fractured skull, is in a serious condition.

Miss Ruth Herod, 18, who had neck and skull fractured, died today. Mrs. Vergil Collier, with a fractured skull, is in a serious condition.

British Empire Wheat Quota Fined.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily Mail says J. D. Thomas, Dominions Secretary, will announce an Empire wheat quota plan Wednesday in which the dominions will be included. The plan, the paper says, probably will provide that 40 or 50 per cent of wheat milled must come from the Empire.

TWO KILLED, THREE HURT BY TRUCK IN SAFETY ZONE

Mathias Kauten, 46, and Mrs. Alice Stephenson, 65, Are Run Down at Broadway and Bates While Waiting for Car.

DRIVER SAYS AUTO LIGHTS BLINDED HIM

John Bagy, Heating Contractor, Freed on \$1000 Bond—He Was Arrested in 1928 for Leaving Scene of Accident.

Two persons were killed and three others injured when a truck swerved into a group waiting in a safety zone to board a street car at Broadway and Bates street at 7:30 o'clock last night.

Mathias Kauten, 46 years old, a machinist, 5239 West avenue, and Mrs. Alice Stephenson, 65-year-old widow, 4465 Wilcox avenue, suffered injuries from which they died at City Hospital a short time later. Mrs. Ida Custer, 5391 Gilson avenue, wife of Patrolman John Custer, Carondelet District, suffered cuts of the face and knees. Mrs. Theresa Dowling, 5346 West avenue, suffered a cut of the right arm and John Whaley Jr., 13 years old, 5357 West avenue, was injured in the shoulder.

The driver, John Bagy, 35, 4044 Shaw boulevard, explained that he was driving north in the street car tracks when a southbound automobile with blinding headlights approached. The lights confused him, Bagy said, and he swerved to the right without noticing the group of persons in the unlighted safety zone.

Bagy, a heating contractor, was freed on two bonds of \$500 each, one for his appearance at an inquest Monday on a suspected manslaughter charge, and the other for his appearance in court to answer to a charge of careless driving. Police records show he was arrested for careless driving and leaving the scene of an accident in May, 1928, but do not disclose what disposition was made of the case.

Kauten was accompanied by his wife and 10-year-old daughter, who were not hurt. Police were told that several persons in the group, including Mr. and Mrs. Kauten and Mrs. Stephenson, were on their way to a lotto game at Tri-angle Hall, 4198 South Broadway. The safety zone, a painted area on the east side of Broadway, is about 30 feet south of Bates street. The corner is a transfer point for persons using Broadway street cars and the Bates street bus line.

Man, 82, Killed by Automobile Crossing the Street.

William A. Hunter, 82 years old, 1135A Walton avenue, was killed last night when struck by an automobile while crossing Page boulevard at Walton avenue.

The driver, Edward Fohl, 18 years old, 1534 Irving avenue, Wellston, told police Hunter walked into the path of the automobile. A coroner's verdict of accident was returned.

Dr. Walter Coryell, 73, 4010 Lindell boulevard, suffered scalp wounds and bruises last night when struck by a mail truck at Lindell boulevard and Vandeventer avenue.

Two Kansas City Girls Killed, 10 Hurt When Auto Safety Zone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Miss Louise Harri, 15 years old, was killed and 11 other persons were injured last night by an automobile which police said was driven through a safety zone by Andrew Jackson, a Negro, while intoxicated.

Miss Ruth Herod, 18, who had neck and skull fractured, died today. Mrs. Vergil Collier, with a fractured skull, is in a serious condition.

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MISSOURI LIFE CO
ACTIONS ARRIVE

principle, at least, to the evacuation of Chinchow, and now, like a slap in the face, comes a definite opposition to the entire plan for a neutral zone and other plans of the league as well as of Japan, to present a serious clash."

"I want to say here," Levinson added, "that I had no authority

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of St. Louis.

HIG FLOOR
ALICE LOUISE AND BOB, MI
TOM NEALY, DANC
SIX SISTERS, SINGING AN
THEATRICAL NIGHT
Dine and Dance to Charlie Donova

SHOW
SINGING AND DANCING TEAM
AND SINGING
AND DANCING, AND OTHERS
EVERY THURSDAY
The Orchestra From 10 Until 11:30

To give those who cannot do (opportunity to take advantage of the be open tonight until 9 o'clock.

their shopping during the day of splendid values, Nugents will

The board will meet Dec. 12
act on dividends, action has
been deferred at an earlier m
ing.

MISSOURI LIFE CO. FACTIONS ARRIVE AT COMPROMISE

Scientist Says He Developed It From Carotene.

D. Nims, Chairman of Board, Announces Deal in Joint Statement With Fells-Dorsey Interests.

NEW PRESIDENT TO BE NAMED JAN. 19

Successor to Hillsman Taylor Will Be Chosen From Group of Outstanding Insurance Men.

Leaders of the two opposing groups seeking control of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co. have announced agreement upon a harmony program which will result in selection of a new president to succeed Hillsman Taylor at the annual meeting Jan. 19.

Agreement upon a board of directors satisfactory to both groups has been reached, it was said in a statement issued jointly by E. D. Nims, chairman of the present board and leader of the stockholders proposing a voting trust, and Fred L. Williams, attorney for the Fells-Dorsey interests.

The new president, who, it is said, will be an outstanding insurance man, will be selected from among several whose names have been suggested by the two groups to both sides. No information was given out as to the personnel of the new board of directors. The statement issued by Nims and Williams follows:

"Mr. E. D. Nims, representing stockholders proposing the voting trust, and Judge Fred L. Williams, representing the Fells-Dorsey interests, announced today that all controversies concerning the control and management of the Missouri State Life Insurance Co. had been adjusted by mutual agreement."

Both Sides Pledge Co-Operation. "A board of directors has been agreed upon which will be supported by both groups."

"A new president will be selected from a number of suggested names which are mutually agreeable to both groups."

"Both groups have pledged their support to the interests of the stockholders and to the progress of the company and to the new president."

The agreement is expected to end the fight for voting rights to control the company which has been going on since the annual meeting and which led to the announcement by President Taylor that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

On the side proposing a seven-member trust for management control, the company was led by E. D. Nims, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of St. Louis, both of whom, as directors of Missouri State Life, supported administration of President Taylor.

Fells-Dorsey Group. Ostensibly leading the opposition was Theobald Fells of Cincinnati, owner of about 5 per cent of the company's stock, but it was well known the dominating influence was supporting the Fells campaign was Machir J. Dorsey of Hammond, Ind., president of the Keystone Holding Co., which through two affiliated companies, controls 29 1/2 per cent of Missouri State Life.

The Dorsey interests own about 245,000 of the 500,000 shares outstanding and Fells has about 25,000 shares. This gave the group shares, or about 35 per cent, which was a decided vote to elect Taylor.

The Dorsey stock is owned by the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Co. of Louisville, Ky., and a controlling interest in Inter-Southern is owned by Security Life Insurance Co. of Chicago, which in turn is largely owned by Dorsey's Keystone company.

The stock outside the Dorsey group is scattered among about 100 owners, most of whose holdings are comparatively small. A considerable amount is held by employees and agents, many of whom were lined up with the Nims-Watts group. It was the hope of Nims and Watts to obtain enough proxies to create a voting trust which would manage the company for seven years.

List of Directors. The present directors are F. O. Watts, E. D. Nims, Thomas M. Pierce and Hillsman Taylor, all of St. Louis; Charles S. Sargent of New York, W. S. Bransford of Nashville, Tenn.; Machir J. Dorsey of Hammond, Ind.; H. S. Tresselt of Chicago, C. S. Arnett of Louisville, Ky.; Stephen Paul of New York, Theobald Fells of Cincinnati and M. L. Emerich of Chicago. Normally the board has 13 members, but a vacancy which has not been filled was created by the recent death of J. Sheppard Smith, St. Louis banker. Since the death of Smith the board has been equally divided between the Nims-Watts and the Fells-Dorsey groups, the first six named in the foregoing list constituting the Nims-Watts group, and the last six the Fells-Dorsey group. This deadlock resulted in failure to elect a successor to Smith.

The board will meet Dec. 18 to act on dividends, action having been deferred at an earlier meeting.

Gene Tunney the Second



FIRST picture of son of the former heavyweight boxing champion, who was born Nov. 18. His baptismal name will be Gene Lauder Tunney, the second name being that of his mother's family. Before her marriage she was Polly Lauder.

CHARGES OF 'POLITICS' IN MILK CONTROVERSY

Law Administered With Favoritism, Woman Declares at Producers' Meeting.

Charges that political favors were given in the milk controversy and that Pevely Dairy Co. was afraid to submit its position to an impartial body were made at a dairy farmers' meeting yesterday at Sheldon Memorial, 5648 Washington boulevard.

Charles B. Denman, Farmington (Mo.) Federal Farm Board member, told the Sanitary Milk Producers that their position was sound and based on service to the consumers. Denman related that he spent four hours here last Sunday mingling with the unemployed and learned that many persons dependent on agriculture were being fed by charity in St. Louis because of the low country price of farm products.

"The price of pork chops has not recognized all the changes in supply and demand," he said. "We have developed in this country a standard of living based on a high wage scale for those who process your products in the factories. We want to see the standard of living remain high, so that they may buy more of our products, but I'd like to see the standard of living in your industry and mine brought up along with all these other industries."

"I don't believe anyone wants the law of supply and demand to operate today and bring everybody down in line with 4½ cent hogs," Sanitary Rules Drafted.

An emergency set of sanitary regulations to insure the production of healthy milk by the organized dairymen despite the emergency "milkhouse moratorium" declared by the St. Louis Health Department, was unanimously authorized by resolution. The resolution specified that the voluntary regulations conform with all the laws, and set forth the organization's belief that better milk benefited producers as well as consumers in stimulating demand.

"We have a lot about law and order," commented E. W. Tiedeman, president, "but when the law under which we produce our milk itself is disregarded, we begin to wonder."

Only about 350 persons attended and Tiedeman explained many sent word they could not afford the gasoline to drive to St. Louis. Despite their straits, he said, "the strike against Pevely would go on indefinitely until the dairymen get their rights."

"We have offered several times to submit to arbitration," he said. "Pevely has repeatedly refused to arbitrate. I can't see any reason for their refusal but that they're afraid to submit their position to an impartial group."

"I know that you have a rotten hard job," Mrs. George Gellhorn of the Consumers' Milk Commission told the farmers. "You are standing up to a lot of things for the benefit of an awful lot of people right here in St. Louis."

"You will have to take our word for it that, despite the countless herd harrings dragged across the trail, an increasing number of consumers are beginning to understand your purposes and to support you."

Mrs. Virgil Loeb Speaks. "It's so much easier for a consumer to judge by prejudice, instead of a careful sifting of facts," remarked Mrs. Virgil Loeb of the commission. But, she added, a considerable number had changed to dealers handling milk produced by members of the co-operative.

"Of course," Pevely has the ability to publish pamphlets and advertisements beyond your financial reach. You producers have no way to protect yourselves against that superior buying power. And it does seem pretty hard, especially when the law seems to be administered with political favoritism and partiality."

"It's a marvel to me that the Chamber of Commerce, which has an agricultural bureau, can sit on its Olympian heights and say that it has no vital interest in this affair. One would suppose it must be realized that your welfare is of utmost financial importance to St. Louis business."

Tiedeman repeated his frequent exhortations against violence or

THOMAS G. WILLIAMS, 51, DIES

President of Von Hoffmann Press Since 1927 Was 51 Years Old.

Thomas G. Williams, president of the Von Hoffmann Press, died last night in his apartment at the Congress Hotel. Death was due to complications of cancer. He was 51 years old and had been ill five months.

Mr. Williams was a native of Louisiana and a graduate of Tulane University. After several years of ranching and rail work in Texas and other parts of the South he came to St. Louis in 1904. Four years later he became general manager for the Wilson Typewriting Co. and acquired an interest in the firm.

Several years later when the Von Hoffmann Press purchased the Wilson company, Mr. Williams became operating vice president of the press. Albert Von Hoffmann retired as president in 1927 and Mr. Williams assumed the office. He also has been vice president of the National Telephone Directory Co., which is owned by the Von Hoffmann Press, for the last six years.

Mr. Williams's favorite hobby was the development of the 2400-acre Von Hoffmann Press resort near Bourbon, Mo., 80 miles southwest of St. Louis. With Von Hoffmann he developed the site into a popular hunting and fishing resort for company employees and friends.

Mr. Williams is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lula Goodman Williams, and a daughter, Mrs. Helen White of St. Louis. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

FOUR CHARGED WITH THEFTS OF \$100,000 FROM BANK

Former Cashier and Three Employees of Parkersburg (W. Va.) Depository Arrested.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 5.—A former officer and three employees of the closed Wood County Bank were arrested today charged with embezzling approximately \$100,000 of bank funds.

The warrant against James Fleming, former trust officer and cashier charged him with embezzling \$30,259 from January, 1928, to June, 1931, and a joint warrant against R. C. Ward, Harley Cline and John Faria, charged them with embezzling \$77,996 during the same period.

The warrants were sworn to by Edward Nelly, president of the bank. The four men posted \$2000 bond each for grand jury action in January.

DELANY ESTATE TAX, \$61,317

That Amount Has Been Paid Into State Treasury So Far.

The estate of John O'Fallon Delany, 5105 Lindell boulevard, who died a year ago, has paid into the State Treasury \$61,317.48 as inheritance taxes.

There is yet to be received by the State from the Federal Government a rebate amounting to 80 per cent of the Federal tax charged against the estate. An inventory placed the value of the Delany estate at \$1,200,000.

hot-headedness, and declared the organization's investigators were determined, if they found barns had been burned by incendiaries, to identify them and turn them over to authorities. Other speakers remarked that barn fires were a common occurrence, that one which occurred before the strike now was blamed on the strikers, and that two strikers' homes have been burned.

FINAL ARGUMENTS PRESENTED ON DOG TRACK TRUE BILLS

Judge Dove Has Under Advisement Motion to Declare Madison County Special Grand Jury Illegal.

Circuit Judge Dove of Shelbyville, has under advisement motions of attorneys for the Madison Kennel Club to declare illegal a special grand jury which returned indictments against the club and its officers, following conclusion of arguments yesterday at a hearing in Edwardsville. Judge Dove indicated he would give his decision the latter part of this month.

Attorneys for the defense argued that Judges Bernreuter and Miller were "personally interested in what they conceived to be a violation of the criminal statutes," and attacked the legality of the special grand jury, stating it was not necessary to call it at all and contending it was improperly summoned and unduly directed by the Judges. Sheriff Fitzgerald was newsworthy to summon the jury as provided by statute, they brought out, nor was Coroner Mercer.

The defense asserted the dog track had run for five years prior to the actions of Judges Bernreuter and Miller and declared that all they wanted was to indict somebody. The technical legality of their various orders in attempting to close the track was attacked.

Cites Horse Track Operation. M. Fitzgerald of Springfield, concluded the argument for defense by asserting the Fairmount horse track was in operation two years before the enactment of the pari-mutuel law and characterized the difference between the dog track and the dog track as the difference between "tweedledum and tweedledee."

C. C. Ellison, special prosecutor, declared the special grand jury was necessary to enforce the law, and the place was financed by the notorious East Side Shelton gang. The men denied this, saying they had spent \$15,000 fitting out the night club as a legitimate cafe, with no intention of conducting gambling games. The chief told them the place would be watched closely by the police. The club, with a capacity of about 450 guests, was filled to a late hour last night.

YEAR AND DAY FOR INTERSTATE TRANSPORT OF STOLEN CAR. Seburn Page Sentenced in Case for Which Carl Shelton Recently Got Six Months.

Seburn Page, 28 years old, of Mount Vernon, Mo., was sentenced today to a year and day in the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, O., yesterday, on a plea of guilty at East St. Louis of interstate transportation of a stolen machine, which was used in a holdup.

Carl Shelton, East Side gang leader, was indicted in connection with the stolen machine, and was sentenced recently to six months in jail in the case. The car, stolen in Detroit, was used in the theft of a truck load of shoes near Troy, Ill., in 1929.

Rubin Merkle, Mascoutah, Ill., was sentenced to five months in jail and fined \$500 on his plea of guilty as a second offender in a liquor violation. Walter Crow, East St. Louis, was sentenced to 90 days in jail and fined \$50 for liquor violations. Lloyd Johns, Thompsonville, Ill., was sentenced to six months in jail for receiving a stolen automobile. Mrs. Irene Plouder, East St. Louis, admitted liquor law violations, explaining that her husband forced her to sell whisky. She was placed on probation for two years.

NEW YORKER HOLDS THREE BRIDGE TITLES AT ONE TIME. William S. Karn Wins Contract Pair Trophy to Round Off Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—William S. Karn of New York, who teams with P. Hal Sims of Deal, N. J., is the only man in the history of tournament bridge to hold all three national titles simultaneously.

In addition to his contract pair trophy won yesterday, he is a member of the Knickerbocker Whist Club's "four horsemen," a bridge team which never had been beaten, and he holds the individual title, which was not at stake in this tournament.

He is New York state manager for an oil heater concern and plays cards as a pastime.

The only event of the national tournament still to be decided is the team-of-four championship which enters its fourth and final session late today.

Sims and Karn won the pair trophy with 154 points.

Red "Training Class" Raided. RECKLINGHAUSEN, Germany, Dec. 5.—Police raided a Communist "training class" for the "class war" yesterday and arrested 51 persons. They will be charged with plotting treason.

The Air Board of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed a special committee to work for this object. John G. Lonsdale, president of the M. Reardon-Combs Bank and Trust Co., was made chairman and James M. Francis, A. T. Perkins and A. S. Wertheimer vice chairmen.

3 MORTGAGE MEN CONVICTED OF FRAUD IN SALE OF BONDS

Former Officers of Defunct \$300,000,000 Cleveland Firm Charged With Deceit on Collateral.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—Three former officers of the defunct Union Mortgage Co., a \$300,000,000 concern which went into receivership in 1923, were convicted last night of misrepresenting facts in connection with the sale of partial payment bonds.

Chester Crobaugh, former president; D. D. Kimmel, also a former president as well as chairman of the board; and William A. Casler, former sales manager, were found guilty on one count of three contained in the indictment.

Counsel said motions for a new trial would be filed within the required three days for each of the defendants, who face sentences of one to five years' imprisonment, fines of \$100 to \$10,000, or both.

The three men were convicted on a count which charged they willfully misrepresented to prospective bond purchasers that collateral gold trust bonds were actually in possession of the mortgage company. All three denied this during their trial.

THREE MEN IN NIGHT CLUB PUT UNDER \$5000 BOND EACH. Chief Clerk Warns Managers It Will Be Watched, But Finds No Evidence of Gambling There.

Three men found at the Club Moue, a night club in the Missouri Hotel building, Eleventh and Locust streets, which opened for business last night, were taken to Police Headquarters for questioning yesterday afternoon. They were released under \$5000 bond each, but were not charged.

Chief Clerk announced he thought the night club might be a screen for a gambling establishment, but detectives who had the place under surveillance last night found no evidence of this.

Quinn, operator of a flower shop in the Club Moue, who said he was manager of Club Moue; Jack Langer, steward of the Mounds Club, a Madison County gambling resort, now closed, described by Carl Shelton, one of the owners of Club Moue, and a man who said he was Walter Stapleton, a clerk, of 4708 Green avenue.

Chief Clerk told the three men of his opinion that gambling was being conducted by Carl Shelton, the place was financed by the notorious East Side Shelton gang. The men denied this, saying they had spent \$15,000 fitting out the night club as a legitimate cafe, with no intention of conducting gambling games. The chief told them the place would be watched closely by the police. The club, with a capacity of about 450 guests, was filled to a late hour last night.

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BONDSMAN CAN'T REMEMBER, EVEN IF HE HAD A WIFE

Clarence Hicks, Facing \$1000 Forfeiture, Not Sure of Anything Except That He Hasn't Got It.

Clarence Hicks, defaulting bondsman from whom the State is attempting to collect \$1000 forfeiture, gave further evidence of his lack of memory when questioned in Circuit Judge Ryan's court yesterday.

Hicks, who swore he had property valued at \$45,000 when he qualified for several bonds in 1927, now says he is virtually penniless and unable to pay the forfeiture.

To most of Assistant Circuit Attorney McLaughlin's questions, he replied, "I don't remember," varying that statement with "That's too long ago," and "I don't know."

He is one of several bondsmen from whom the State is attempting to collect forfeited bonds in excess of \$300,000. When Hicks was excused yesterday after two long sessions in the witness chair, McLaughlin told the Court he expected to call further witnesses in an attempt to contradict parts of Hicks' testimony.

Asked to Produce Records. Hicks had been instructed to produce his records in court to prove he sold much of the real estate he formerly owned to a sister who lives in Iowa, and to account for his management of the property since the sale.

"There are carbon copies," he said, handing the Judge 11 neatly typewritten reports. "They show rent collection and the like."

Questioning by McLaughlin and the Judge failed to disclose what had happened to the originals. Hicks said he made penciled reports and when his sister came to St. Louis, not often, then once a year, she had the reports typewritten. As far as Hicks knew, he said, his sister kept the penciled reports and the originals of the typewritten copies.

Another bit of testimony which seemed to surprise his questioners was Hicks' assertion that his sister has received no revenue from two pieces of property for the last year and a half. All the rent from a six-family flat and a four-family tenement, he asserted, "went for repairs."

Not Sure About Having Wife. With that, Judge Ryan demanded: "Tell me a single instance when you paid your sister any money and how much?" "That's too long for me to remember, your honor," was the reply.

"Has your sister any other source of revenue, or is she in any trade or business?" "She isn't in any business, but she has property in California."

"What became of the woman you describe in your qualifications as Pearl, your wife?" "I don't know." (Subsequent testimony developed that the woman's name was Pearl.)

"Was she your wife?" "I don't know."

"Did she bear your name?" "Lots of people thought she did."

"How long were you associated with her?" "I couldn't say, your honor."

"Were you ever divorced from her?" "I don't know. I never got one."

"What was her last name?" "She told me Smith."

"From whom did you buy the property on Madison avenue that you sold to your sister?" "I don't know, your honor. It's too long to remember."

"When did you buy it?" "I can't remember."

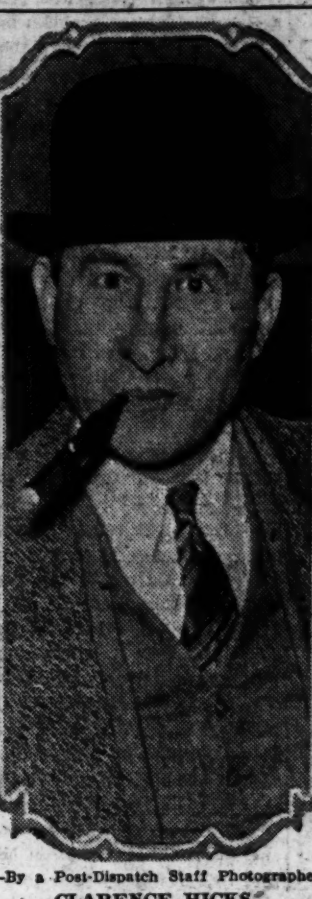
"How much did you pay for it?" "I can't remember."

Hangs a Little Paper. The spectators in the crowded courtroom laughed until the bailiff rapped for order. Hicks then testified he did not remember from whom he bought property on National avenue, nor how much he paid for it.

"Have you any trade or business?" the Judge asked. "Well, in the summer, your honor, I hang a little paper."

Then he was shown bond qualifications signed in May, 1927, in which he claimed to be married and to have property valued at \$45,000. "I wasn't legally married," he said. "That woman was just my housekeeper. But my sis-

FORGETFUL ON STAND



By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer. CLARENCE HICKS.

ter thought we were married."

"Did you consider it a common-law marriage?" "Well, I didn't know."

McLaughlin bought up the matter of a shoe store at 1739 North Ninth street which the qualification stated Hicks owned and valued at \$15,000. "Oh," said he. "That was sold."

"To whom?" "I don't know."

"How much did you get for it?" "Three hundred dollars." "When did you dispose of it?" "I don't know."

In an attempt to arrive at the value of some of the property Hicks says he sold to his sister, McLaughlin asked him, "What would you pay to get it back again?" "You mean if I had the money?" the witness parried.

"Well, I don't think I'd care to own property again. Too much expense and trouble."

STRAFORD PLAYERS PRESENT 'A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM' Will Conclude Week's Engagement at American With "Taming of the Shrew."

The Stratford-Upon-Avon Company, at the American Theater for a week of Shakespeare, last night presented "A Midsummer Night's Dream" before an appreciative audience.

The Stratford players will conclude their engagement here to night with "The Taming of the Shrew." This afternoon they will do "As You Like It." In their second engagement in St. Louis with in two years, they have won high regard if not capacity audiences. Even from the box office point of view the crowds have been good.

Members of the English-Speaking Union took the Stratford players on a tour of St. Louis this morning. They have been considerably entertained during their stay.

CHURCH NOTICES

Christian Science

Subject of Lesson Sermon: "God, the Only Cause and Creator."

Sunday Services at All Churches, 11 A. M., Except Third Church, 10:45 A. M.

Sunday Evening Services: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Churches, 8 P. M.—4th Church, 7 P. M.

Sunday Morning Services Radiated, 11 A. M.—KMOX, 1090 Kibberville

Following Churches of Christian Scientists: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.

QUESTIONS OSCAR DANE IN BANKRUPTCY CASE

Trustee Seeks to Determine Whether \$16,000 in Profits Can Be Recovered.

Oscar Dane, president of the bankrupt Liberty Music Hall Co., which played burlesque shows at 2427 Delmar boulevard, was questioned in Bankruptcy Court yesterday by the attorney for the trustee, Charles H. Spooner, who is seeking to determine whether about \$16,000 in profits taken by Dane may be recovered for creditors.

Dane said the profits for 1927 and 1928 were voted as a dividend at the end of each year by himself, his wife and his brother as directors and owners of the company, after he had taken the profits as they accrued during the year. He could not recall, however, whether the records of the directors' meeting had been preserved.

He borrowed about \$30,000 from his wife to pay rent on the theater in 1929 when the company began losing, he said. About \$17,000 of this he said, was returned to his wife, who is listed on bankruptcy schedules as a creditor for \$12,103. "I had turned the profits over to my wife to hold for me," he explained, "I never differentiated between her property and mine."

Dane is also president of the Security & Guaranty Co. owned by his wife, a real estate holding company, said to own the Garrick Theater property. Some of the profits received by Dane as a dividend were used in acquiring 400 acres of St. Louis County land for his wife, Dane testified. He said he paid about \$15,000 for the land. Dane and his brother, Roswell Messing, are minority stockholders in the Security company. The witness said he assumed the name Dane when he entered the theatrical business 35 years ago.

The Liberty Music Hall Co. placed in bankruptcy in November, 1930, listed liabilities of \$16,031, however, include a \$116,000 lawsuit against Henri Chouteau for alleged breach of lease on the Liberty Theater Building.

Dane began the operation of the Liberty Theater in 1924. Police raided the theater in 1928, arresting Dane, his manager, John P. Christopher, former Director of Public Safety, and 16 performers on charges of giving an obscene performance. The charges were dismissed.

ROBBERS CLEAN OUT STORE Pedestrians Think Owner Is Moving Stock.

By the Associated Press. ERIE, Pa., Dec. 5.—Pedestrians in the business district thought the Linder Co., a women's apparel shop, was moving to a new location this morning as they watched a group of men load the shop's stock into a large van.

The store management now would like to know where their stock was moved, since they valued those dresses, silk stockings and undergarments at \$6000.

Col. John H. Cody, Paris, Ill., Dies. By the Associated Press. PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Cody of the 24th Infantry, U. S. Army, died last night in St. Francis Hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was 45 years old

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely existing news, always be ready to take independent action, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy, or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

Gov. Caulfield and the University.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I HAVE been interested in the recent announcement of Gov. Caulfield that a further slash in appropriations for the Missouri State University will be made, due to reduced revenue, which will increase to about \$800,000 the loss suffered by the university of moneys appropriated for its support for the present biennium by the last session of the Legislature.

One can appreciate the perplexing problem which confronts President Williams in trying to make the university function in an adequate manner of which the people of Missouri would be proud were a comparison made with other state universities—and yet be compelled to do so with funds entirely inadequate for the purpose. I have had great respect for our Governor and believe him to be actuated by the best of motives in using the pruning knife in severing so many top-heavy branches of State activities, but when it comes to the State University, whose average income is already far below that of other states of equal rank, I believe there is a limit beyond which the people would not want to see their Governor go. Instead of commending him, I believe they will vigorously protest any further emasculating of the university and regard same more as an act applied to the rank and file of the people than to the university. The basis of the state is the people, and as a pruning knife to remove superfluous branches. Economy can sometimes be carried to the penny wise, pound foolish stage, and starting education sometimes results in building more reformatories and penitentiaries than schools.

JAMES CLEVELAND LONGTREET,
Providence, Mo.

Blames Individualism for Our Distress.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

THEY are much talk these days of Government interference in business. A timely bit on this topic appears in Harper's Magazine for December, entitled: "The Myth of Rugged American Individualism," in which the author, Charles A. Beard, who wrote "The Rise of American Civilization," discusses Government regulation of railroads, waterways, the United States Barge Corporation, the shipping business, aviation, canals, the Department of Commerce, the "big pork barrel," the Bureau of Standards, the Federal Trade Commission, the anti-trust acts, the tariff, the Federal Farm Board and the moratorium and frozen assets—and shows that, whenever the Government has gone in business, it has done so at the behest of the business men who now howl about Government interference as a cause of the depression.

"The cold truth is," writes the author, "that the individualist creed of everybody for himself, the devil take the hindmost is principally responsible for the distress in which Western civilization finds itself. . . . Whatever merits the creed may have had . . . it is not applicable to an age of technology, science and rationalized economy. . . . Only by planning can industry avoid the kind of disaster from which we are now suffering; on all sides are signs of its coming, perhaps soon, perhaps late, but inevitably."

WINIFRED CARR STUMPE.

The Federal Tax Problem.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

PERHAPS the greatest problem facing the country is the Federal income tax, which is assuming alarming proportions. The logical means of providing income to effect the same is an increase of substantial proportions in the income taxes on higher brackets. Excessive taxation of the largest incomes in periods of depression seem to have them relatively less reduced. The momentum of a large fortune carries it over hard times. And, at any rate, its possessor can certainly bear a reduction better than the man who is living close to the subsistence standard.

For this same reason, holders of large fortunes can afford a proportionately heavier tax upon their incomes. A person with \$100,000 a year is still well off if the tax he pays amounts to 75 per cent, but not so with the man who earns but a thousand or so. And any other tax but an income tax will in most cases fall upon the common people to a considerable extent. Such sales taxes as have been recommended affect the latter to a degree entirely disproportionate to their means.

It is entirely conceivable that, had a high rate of taxation been maintained on the larger incomes since the war, and had the proceeds been used either to reduce the national debt or provide additional public works and services, the country would not have been overcapitalized and, hence, we would not now find our whole commercial and industrial system in such dire straits. For the wealthy have had to reinvest larger and larger amount in industrial enterprises as their incomes grew, it being impossible, or at least extremely unbecomingly, to them to think of spending it all on consumption goods.

EDWIN ASHLEY LANKE.
Washington, D. C.

THE 35-HOUR WEEK.

The 35-hour week was proposed as a solution of the unemployment problem by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in a statement to the Senate Manufactures Subcommittee. Statistics are not conclusive, but as far as they have been compiled, they substantially corroborate Mr. Green's contention.

The subject was discussed at length a short time ago by Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, former member of the Tariff Commission. Information procured at Mr. Lewis' instance by the Department of Labor showed that the cotton goods industry, on a 40-hour week, could furnish work for a personnel 24 per cent greater than is now employed, and the woolen and worsted industry 21 per cent. Mr. Lewis asserted these figures showed that such treatment "would solve the unemployment problems in these industries."

Further testimony to the same effect was submitted by the Post-Dispatch last Sunday in its article, "The Country's Plight." According to a chart, based on Government reports, American Federation of Labor statistics and the studies of Prof. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, the average work week in all industry in 1919 was 51 hours, in 1920, 48 hours, while the actual work available at present can be done in 35 hours.

A question that immediately suggests itself is whether such a readjustment should be undertaken through legislation or by industry itself. It is, obviously, industry's problem, and, in the circumstances, a pressing one. Tentative steps have been taken in this direction, though industry as a whole has not grappled with it with the energy and determination characteristic of American business. It may well be that this hesitancy prompted the warning of Senator Cawens of Michigan, which he has since repeated, that, if industry did not buckle down to the task of solving unemployment, Congress would perform have to do it.

The reluctance of industry may be explained, too, perhaps, by the hope that the depression was a temporary condition, which, on the authority of so many official pronouncements, reassuring statements of experts and industrial history itself, would presently pass. Mr. Lewis dismisses such optimism as an illusion. Production, he insists, has so far outrun consumption, or consuming power, that the market cannot absorb the products of industry on the present work scale. Readjustment, such as has been proposed by Mr. Green, is, therefore, the only solution for the unemployment problem, pending some great invention, comparable to the automobile, which will reestablish a balance between production and consumption. Men out of work, however, cannot await the dubious beneficence of invention and the birth of a new industry.

As regards the part of legislation in the premises, Mr. Lewis referred to the present practice of industry in times of depression to furlough, say, a third of its workers, giving four men employment for six days a week instead of six men a four-day week. Such discrimination among stockholders, he pointed out, is not permissible. Enterprise cannot choose among its stockholders those who shall receive dividends and those who shall not. Such preference among creditors did prevail in the early days of the corporation, but the law very properly corrected the injustice. Is not labor entitled to similar protection? Is the question he poses. Why should industry have the right arbitrarily to say who shall be laid off and who shall be retained, character, skill and other qualities being approximately equal? The two propositions, it may be granted, are not precisely analogous, but the thoughtful citizen, in the presence of today's distress, would hesitate to say that the law may not be invoked to protect the worker's right to a share in work in the same spirit in which it protects the investor's share of the profits.

In his appearance before the Senate Manufactures Subcommittee, Mr. Green passionately pleaded "for relief, not charity." In a word, for work. The plea touches every man of conscience.

THOSE RUMANIAN BOYS.

Prince Nicholas of Rumania has been put in his place. He needn't think he can get away with a marriage not contracted in accordance with the dynastic statute, and, worse yet, without permission of the King. So his morganatic nuptials with Mme. Jans Dellet, who may be attractive, but who is, after all, a mere commoner, will be solemnly annulled by the Supreme Court, at the King's behest. King Carol is the efficient guardian who thus saves little brother from a sad mistake and protects the purity of the blood royal. Nick should rejoice at having so much better protection than his guardian had, for Carol, with no wiser and older brother to guide him, found romance a rocky road. He had a morganatic wife, Zizi Lambrino; a royal bride, Princess Helen of Greece, whom he divorced, and an informal alliance with Magda Lupescu. All of them cost him many heartaches and plenty of money. He defied the King in order to enter his morganatic marriage, just as Nicholas did, but he views the latter's transgression with a perspective far different from that with which he regarded his own. That old Roman proverb, "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," also seems to have been gnawed by the Supreme Court, at the King's intervention.

Carol and Nicholas have proved uncertain models, but there is one scion of the royal house over there who sets a noble example of seemly conduct for the common people. That's ex-King Michael, who is 10 years old and hasn't a single elopement against his record to date.

DECEMBER SPRINGTIME.

All of us know fall has been a kind of second spring, but the list of plants in flower in the Missouri Botanical Garden during the last week in November, as printed in the current garden bulletin, makes clear how closely these two ordinarily dissimilar seasons have coincided this year. In the rose garden, Supt. Fring found no less than six varieties in full bloom. In the pools, tropical lilies flowered alongside their hardy third cousins. Early lilies there were, and old familiar residents of the pasture—shepherd's purse, day-flower, wood sorrel, chickweed and dandelion. Dwellers on the knolls numbered 30 and more, including the cosmos, delphinium, heliotrope, candytuft and verbenas; the bachelor's button, ageratum, poppy and petunia. Among the trees, shrubs and climbers were the golden-bells, the hawthorn, the saucer magnolias, the fragrant honeysuckles. At the Gray Summit extension, two of spring's surest signs, early blue violets and the lacy purplish-pink of the redbud, contradicted the calendar.

dar. Most of these still lift their blossoms into December gray. Yet there are amateur weather prophets who so muddle cause and effect as to think the creatures of nature foretell the seasons! December springtime in the garden ought to settle it, once and for all.

NO AUTO TAX INCREASE NEEDED.

The aldermanic Legislative Committee has approved the bill to increase the city tax on motor vehicles, but it would be unfortunate if the measure passed. At a previous hearing, it was asserted that \$1,979 cars and trucks in St. Louis have State licenses but no city permits. An efficient drive to see that these evaders paid their city tax would have the desired effect of producing more revenue, without adding to the burden of those who have conscientiously obeyed the law in past. Two good suggestions have been made for insuring collection of the city license tax. One proposal is to have State and city licenses sold at the same office; the other, to issue windshield stickers instead of tags and receipts, thereby facilitating a checkup.

An increased tax, with no effort to catch the non-paying drivers, would merely bring in money by the door, and let it fly out the window, to paraphrase Alderman Wimer's remark. A determined drive to put a city tag on every motor vehicle in St. Louis would make the increase unnecessary. Failure to do this, and increasing the tax, would be a wasteful and inequitable piece of civic shiftlessness. The inevitable result would be a great increase in the number of license tax slackers, and a further loss of revenue.

We yield to none as a frowner on wrong, yet deep in our intolerant heart we somehow contrive to sympathize with such Alabama citizens, if any, who violated the law in voting against Tom Heflin.

"THE WORLD DO MOVE"

May we present Viscount Snowden of Icknham? The noble gentleman described by that impressive cognomen is none other than our old friend, Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Labor Cabinet. Snowden is a lifelong Socialist and, in his time and in his own way, has often paid his respects to the peerage. Now the belted Earls and bloated Barons must make a place in the House of Lords for the author of "Socialism and Syndicalism."

As the new Viscount looks around the assembly of peers, however, he will find one very familiar face—that of Baron Passfield of Passfield Corners, the erstwhile Sidney Webb. Webb, like Snowden, spent his life as a Socialist, and was elevated to the peerage in 1929 to give the Labor party representation in the august group. Webb accepted the assignment unblushingly, but his wife, Beatrice, of equal eminence with her husband in the Socialist movement, declined to have aught to do with the title.

Because of the large number of distillers and brewers that Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, caused to be elevated to the peerage, it was dubbed the beaige. A new name will no doubt be coined to describe the Socialist invasion, and it wouldn't be surprising if before long the rafters of the House of Lords will ring with the stirring strains of the "Internationale," sung as a tribute to the new bloc.

Monseigneur Coty, the perfume manufacturer, has been ordered to pay his divorced wife \$5,200,000. That's a lot of money, but just now we have no time to do any worrying about the fiscal affairs of a perfume manufacturer.

REPRESENTATIVE KLEBERG OF TEXAS.

The election of Richard M. Kleberg to Congress is replete with political significance, of course. It was a matter for particular jubilation to another Texan, John N. Garner, as it virtually assured him the speaker'ship, an ambition bolstered by the subsequent New Jersey poll. Those who look tenderly back on the old Lone Star traditions may well be jubilant, too, for Dick Kleberg is a true son of the Texas range. He knows how to rope and brand a calf, break a broncho and manage a cattle ranch, as well as how to plead a case and debate a proposition. Kleberg's Texas pedigree runs back to the days of the Lone Star Republic, when his grandfather, Capt. Richard King, obtained a land grant which became the nucleus of one of the world's greatest ranches. It comprises today 1,350,000 acres, an empire of blooded stock, 50 per cent larger than Rhode Island. The Klebergs, father and two sons, have managed that ranch, from the days when the huge King herds were rounded up and driven along the Chisholm trail to Abilene, Kan., and the market, to the modern era of wire fences, scientific breeding and feeding and a railroad branch running to the center of the ranch.

Dick Kleberg is of the younger Texas generation, but he typifies the older day, when the State was built with the cattle business as its mainstay. The range was always in his blood. He studied law, at paternal behest, but he preferred the family ranch to the courtroom and never hung up a shingle. Texas has chosen in him a spokesman who knows the State, from its humblest sprig of prickly pear to its newest skyscraper.

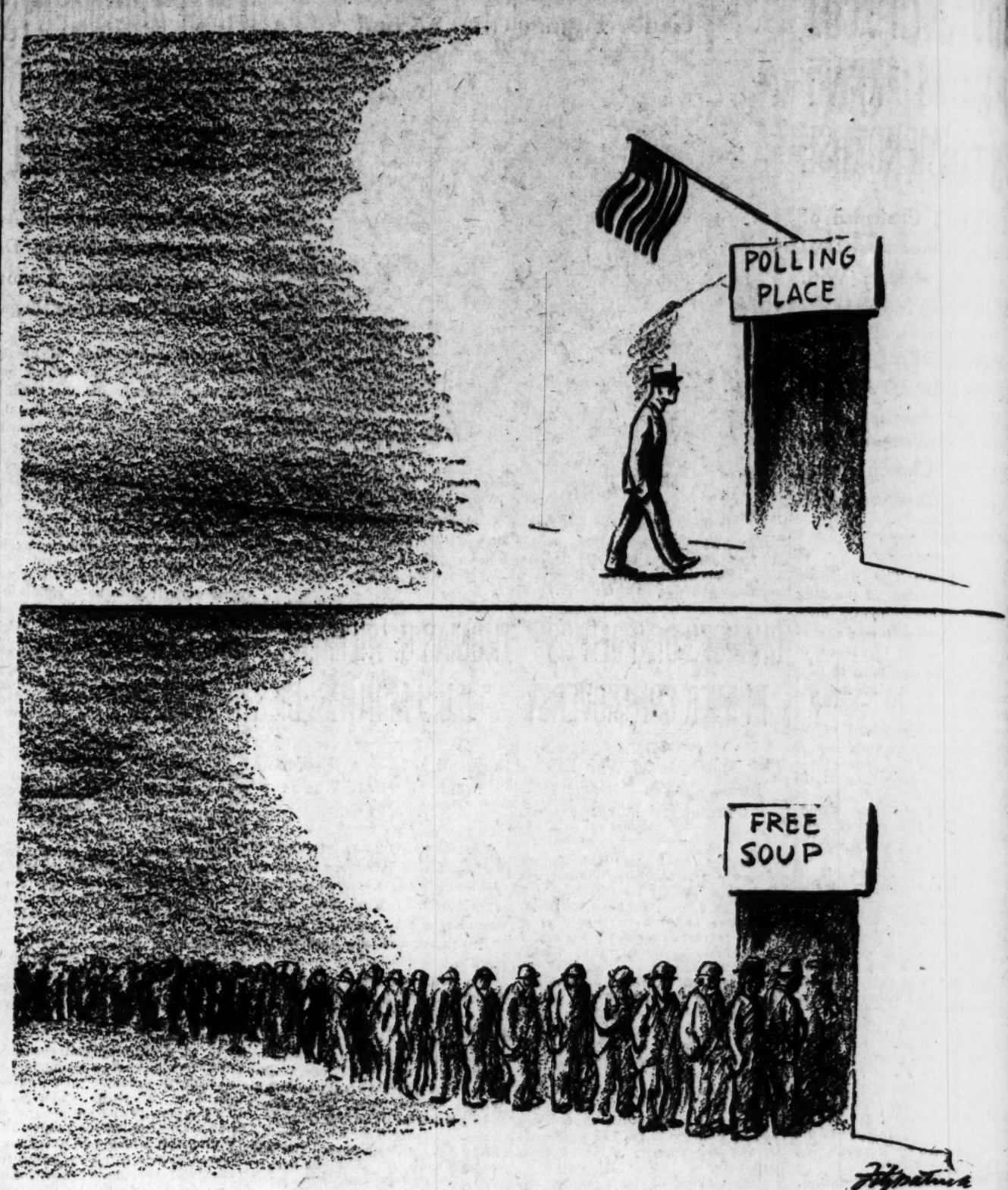
No doubt, Mr. Yoshisawa would call it a foolish question, but still we crave to know how neutral a Manchurian neutral sons would be if policed by Japanese, as Tokio insists.

BALLADE TO A WILD OAT.

Paul Mellon, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, has applied for and got a job in a Pittsburgh bank, and from now on will walk the ancestral ways. He had not always planned to do that. There was a desperate moment in his college life when he was enamored of literature and—to tell the whole truth without a flinch—confessed a weakness for poetry and an ambition to shine in that genteel but far from lucrative art.

That's all over. This poetic urge, it seems, was not the grande passion, but just one of those fleeting infatuations, you know. As becomes the prudent son of prudent sire, Paul has renounced his juvenile folly with a wave of the Mellon hand. The disavowal, it seems to us, deserved a finer ceremonial, was worthy of a good-by in deathless verse.

Translucous lyric and villanelle,
Dactyl and spondee and anapest—
Each and all of you fare you well,
All "old stuff" that's been laid to rest.
Wise-cracking sentry of infinite jest,
May speedily try to corral my goat.
But a bank is a bank and what is in best
Toll the bell on my last wild oat.
Let Paul finish his epistle.



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

A Five-Year Plan for the World

Some observers think depression will end automatically in time; others feel need for action by governments and leaders to restore stability; if we want a lasting cure rather than a temporary pain-killer, some definite steps must be taken; economist selects best ideas presented to this end and evolves tentative five-year world plan.

From an Article by Lewis L. Lorwin in Survey Graphic.

THOSE who see in the present situation primarily a business depression assure us that it will right itself automatically and soon. Applying well known criteria, they tell us curtailed production is facilitating the liquidation of stocks, that wage cuts, lower interest rates and capital readjustments are deflating costs, and that, as soon as these processes are far enough along, prices will begin to move forward, the business community will be aroused to new energy and the stock market will give the procession a push forward by capitalizing the new expectations of profit and the reawakened desire for speculative gains. Once economic recovery is thus achieved, they hold, all other problems will take care of themselves.

On the other hand, those who see in the present situation a result of the war, stress the need of readjustment in the financial and commercial relations created by war debts, by nationalistic tariff policies and by transfers of political sovereignty which have broken up old trade routes and markets. Obviously, those who take this view cannot rely entirely on automatic processes. Positive steps must be taken by governments or by industrial and financial leaders to correct the mischief done, and their methods will necessarily be international in character.

There is an element of validity in these proposals if one is seeking temporary pain-killers, rather than lasting cures. Possibly the present depression would right itself without any conscious intervention and without further serious changes in our economic and political structure. But this would simply mean postponing the day of reckoning for a few years.

It is because some of us are keenly aware of the complex character of the present crisis that we cannot rest content with palliative national and international measures. We are convinced we cannot make much headway by harking back to the pre-war world. At the same time, we do not wish to join those who call for a complete break with the past and for a violent overthrow of all institutions. Those of us who have seen revolutions at close range are as anxious to avoid them as to avoid wars, and we have enough faith in humanity's common sense to be willing to be patient and to try to build peacefully.

It is in this spirit in which we should approach an idea which is being widely discussed as a possible depression or economic recovery and world peace. That idea is economic and social planning. The emergence of this idea is not accidental. It is itself the culmination of processes of thinking in the Western world that go back to the very beginning of modern industrialism; and it is, too, the logical outcome of economic developments which for several decades have been shaping toward collective co-operation and social control. It is reinforced by the needs of those countries whose desire for industrial power and for a more ample livelihood calls for a supreme collective effort.

There is real need for some of us to use imagination, even at the risk of being written down as visionaries, and to try to map adequate programs in anticipation of events before the latter overtake us and leave us floundering. It is in this tentative and experimental spirit that I venture to suggest what might be called a five-year world plan. I proceed on the basis of ideas which are already pushing their way through the maze of current discussion and proposals. I shall formulate these ideas in a series of five propositions:

1. The growing economic unity of the world calls for a new sense of world solidarity based upon equal opportunity for all nations. Every attempt, therefore, to perpetuate the division of the nations of the world into victors and vanquished, exploiters and exploited, becomes a crime against human welfare.

2. As national political sovereignty must be and is being modified to allow for the growth of international political action, so also must national economic policy be shaped and directed with a view to its effects on world economy.

3. The destruction wrought by the World War is a loss which no country alone can be expected to repair without danger to the peace of the world, and it must be borne by the whole world.

4. The debtor-creditor relations of the world have become hopelessly aggravated as a result of reparations, unbalanced production, decline in prices and the banking policies of certain countries in such a way as to call for strong measures of immediate relief and for long-range action on a large scale.

5. Further economic advances must be based on hard work, collective efficiency and public thrift, and also on the maintenance as much as possible of present standards of living in the advanced countries and on a leveling up of standards and an increase of mass purchasing power in the less developed countries of the world.

A world prosperity plan for the next five years based on these principles calls: 1. For a general five-year moratorium on all war debts and reparation payments. This is a necessary first step to give the world a real breathing spell from its most aggravating and dangerous post-war problem. Such a moratorium would leave the question of the final settlement of debts and reparations open, but the presumption would be in favor of final cancellation, if the effects of the moratorium warranted it. 2. For a series of international loans carried out through the co-operation of the chief lending countries and devised in such a way as to promote productive resources in the most promising areas of the world and to stimulate and increase world purchasing power. This might be done through a World Industrial Bank organized for the purpose, similar to the International Mortgage Bank and other recently devised institutions. Such a series of loans should also offer an opportunity to affect and modify commercial policies through agreement by which credit would be extended on condition that a tariff treaty be observed or that tariff schedules specially detrimental to trade be modified. 3. For a series of international agreements for the division and control of the

Indorsing Charles M. Hay

From the Fayette (Mo.) Advertiser.

WE have heretofore expressed our hope that Charles M. Hay would become a candidate for the United States Senate in 1932. The efforts of Tom Fendegard of Kansas City to appoint Charles M. Howell and Senator Hawes to succeed Bennett C. Clark, as Senator Hawes' successor, make it nothing short of the duty of Mr. Hay to answer the call that for weeks has been vocal throughout Missouri, to offer himself as a candidate. He is Missouri's most independent and unbiased political figure. He is just such a man as the people should put forward as their answer to attempts of these gentlemen to handpick a United States Senator. We are not ready for a dictatorship in Missouri. If there ever was a time when the Democrats of the State should select a candidate free from even a suspicion of bossism, that time is now. Let the people have something to say.

NO DIPLOMATS IN THE TRENCHES.

From the San Francisco Call-Bulletin.

IT HAS been suggested recently that the next time there is a war, the diplomats shall be sent at once into the front line trenches, there to die gloriously for the cause. It would never do. Diplomats never die in war, nor during a war. They remain alive so that, when an armistice is finally signed and the delegates come to the peace conference, they can lay the foundations of another war that will be inevitable.

world market by producers of raw commodities and of some manufactured goods. I am fully aware that after the recent London world conference such a proposal must sound wholly futile, but I do not think one failure in such new and large undertakings should be regarded as fatal. Clearly, the chances of success improve as the demoralized price condition in the world market becomes more menacing and as the need for combining international export agreements with financial agreements for industrial purposes is more clearly realized. There is need here for patient negotiations and for economic statesmanship of the highest order.

Five years seem a small span of time. But what can be done in five years with proper application of energy is shown by the history of all industrial countries. If the world can muster faith and energy for the task, the possibilities of achievement are immense. Tens of millions of people throughout the world are in need of food, shelter, sanitary plumbing, good roads, better means of communication and transportation, not to speak of schools and recreation. To satisfy even the most elementary needs in all these respects would engage the productive energies of all the advanced industrial countries and demand the development of large new resources everywhere. It is a picture of expansion which should stir the imagination of everyone with the red blood of enterprise in his veins.

ADVANCES IN
PROMINENT
STOCKS OF
TO 4 POINT

Sales for Two-Hour Session

Approximate 800,
Shares and the Cl
Tone Is Distinct
Strong—Bonds Bette

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The effects of a clamor appraised both domestic and foreign financial markets at week end, the statement of Adolf Hitler's respect for private property, and the quietness of the central European financial look.

While weekend surveys registered little change in basic conditions at home, signs of slight improvement in retail with the approach of the season, appeared to have stimulated general business sentiment. Share prices surged up at to 4 points for many popular issues. In bonds, for notably Germans, and for rails, meet buying.

In stocks, recoveries of 3 points were registered in issues at U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated American Can, Eastman Chemical, Chesapeake and New Haven, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.

Issues up a point or more included General Motors, Electric, Bethlehem, Sears, worth, American Smelting, B. General Foods and others. However, oils and com were narrowly changed.

Stock sales for the two-hour session approximated \$60,000 and the closing tone was distinctly strong.

The street is expectantly waiting the President's message to Congress next week, and the announcement of the Dec. 15 Government financing, which bankers stand may appear from Washington. President had declined to give specific recommendation on railroad situation until matters pending are out of the way. Bankers pointed out that the situation, to be thrashed out in brotherhoods' meeting in G. next week, is the outstanding new before the carriers.

The commodities markets generally steady to firm. C. futures closed virtually unchanged. In foreign exchanges, freshness of the pound sterling and Canadian dollar was commensurate with the dollar's \$1.25 more than 2 cents. The G. mark was off 4 1/2 of a cent, cents, for cables.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The market was dull generally at the week end, but a slight uptick in the fresh fall in sterling also depressing influence. G. bonds remained weak.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Heaviness in foreign markets due to sterling and weakness of G. marks had a depressing effect on the Bourse, which suffered some all along the line. The close heavy.

MERCANTILE REVIEW

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Weekly trade reviews today showed that business has been a many sections by colder weather and the approaching holidays. The former has stimulated buying in heavy and other seasonal lines, while latter factor has increased retail volume. Christmas has not yet reached its peak is to be noted that several estimate holiday volume to be lower than a year ago. By reports show that merchants keenly anticipating the retail Christmas savings checks, which should be let out by week.

Dun's says: "Lower temperatures, the slowing of Christmas shopping, toward future developments in business this week in many of the country. Retail sales a little better comparison to recent preceding weeks. Add settlements with department stores, banks, libereated mill dollars and with the payment Christmas club money, in instances in advance of the year time, retail sales should be better. Farmers who have secured harvest cash have leased in wheat territories." "Weekly bank clearings \$77,000, a decrease of \$4.3 p. from a year ago. Outside of New York there was a decrease per cent."

ADVANCES IN PROMPT STOCKS OF 1 TO 4 POINTS

Sales for Two-Hour Session

Approximate 800,000

Shares and the Closing

Tone Is Distinctly

Strong—Bonds Better.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The

effects of a clamor appraisal of

both domestic and foreign conditions

was apparent in the

financial markets at week end.

The statement of Adolf Hitler,

retreating the German Fascist

party's respect for private debts,

tended to quiet uneasiness over

the central European financial out-

look.

While weekend surveys reported

little change in basic industrial

conditions at home, signs of a dis-

tinct improvement in retail trade,

with the approach of the holiday

season, appeared to have stimulated

general business sentiment.

Share prices surged up about 1

to 4 points for many prominent

issues. In bonds, foreign,

notably Germans, and domestic

rails, met buying.

In stocks, recoveries of 2 to 4

points were registered in such

issues as U. S. Steel, American

Telephone, Consolidated Gas,

American Can, Eastman, Allied

Chemical, Chesapeake and Ohio,

New Haven, Union Pacific, and

Santa Fe.

Issues up a point or more in-

cluded General Motors, General

Electric, Bethlehem, Sears, Wool-

worth, American Smelting, Borden,

Alch-Trip, and others. In the

main, however, oils and coppers

were narrowly changed.

Stock sales for the two-hour ses-

sion approximated 800,000 shares,

and the closing tone was distinctly

strong.

Wall street is expectantly await-

ing the President's message to Con-

gress next week, and the announce-

ment of the Dec. 15 Government

financing, which bankers under-

stand may appear Monday.

News from Washington that the

President had decided to withhold

specific recommendation on the

railroad situation until matters were

pending are out of the way, was

not regarded as disappointing.

Backers pointed out that the wage

situation, to be thrashed out at the

brotherhoods' meeting in Chicago

next week, is the outstanding mat-

ter now before the carriers.

Sterling is down.

The commodity markets were

generally steady to firm. Cotton

futures closed virtually unchanged.

In foreign exchanges, fresh heav-

iness of the pound sterling and the

Canadian dollar was conspicuous.

The dollar advanced 1/2 cent, or

more than 2 cents. The German

mark was off 1/4 of a cent at 22

cents for cables.

FOREIGN MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The stock

market was dull generally and on

the weak side reflecting the over-

night setback in Wall street, while

the fresh fall in sterling also had

TODAY'S NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(COMPLETE)
SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Total sales today on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 773,400 shares, compared with 1,031,104 yesterday, 228,000 a week ago and 719,950 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 525,200,644 shares, compared with 717,719,104 a year ago and 1,069,977,940 two years ago.

Following is a complete list of securities traded in giving sales, high, low, close and net changes:

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Am. Bk. & Tr.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Can.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Cel.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Ch. & S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. C. & P.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. E. & S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. F. & M.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. G. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. H. & N.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. I. & O.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. J. & K.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. L. & M.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. N. & O.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. P. & Q.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. R. & S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. T. & U.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. V. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. X. & Y.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Z. & A.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dow Jones	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Ind.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Bk.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Ch.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. C. & P.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. E. & S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. F. & M.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. G. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. H. & N.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. I. & O.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. J. & K.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. L. & M.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. N. & O.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. P. & Q.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. R. & S.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. T. & U.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. V. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. X. & Y.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
Am. Z. & A.	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cotton opened steady today at 12 1/2 points, with a slight advance in the afternoon. The market was quiet for the most part, with a few scattered orders. The amount of cotton sold was estimated at 10,000 bales. The market was quiet for the most part, with a few scattered orders. The amount of cotton sold was estimated at 10,000 bales.

MINOR CHANGES AT CLOSE OF COTTON TRADE

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DIVIDEND MEETING RESULTS

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—U. S. Capital Corporation today declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share, payable January 1, 1932. The dividend was payable to shareholders of record as of December 1, 1931. The dividend was payable to shareholders of record as of December 1, 1931.

SEABOARD AIR LINE PLAN

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A plan designed to care for financial requirements of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which was approved by a majority of the security holders, was presented today to the board of directors. The plan was presented to the board of directors.

CLEARINGS, MONEY AND SILVER

By the Associated Press.
The St. Louis Clearing House Association reported clearings for Dec. 4, 1931, at \$1,000,000,000. The clearing was \$1,000,000,000. The clearing was \$1,000,000,000.

DAILY GOLD REPORT

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Gold transactions for the day totaled \$1,000,000,000. The gold was \$1,000,000,000. The gold was \$1,000,000,000.

WIRE PRICE ADVANCED

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—An advance of 1/4 cent for first standard wire has been made by American Steel and Wire Co. A. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary. The advance was 1/4 cent.

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The investment trusts listed in the following table are not traded in an organized exchange, and so no sales records are available. The quotations are bid and asked prices. They represent the prices at which a particular dealer is willing to trade in the security.

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.—Total sales today amounted to 1,000,000 shares, compared with 1,200,000 yesterday, 1,500,000 a week ago and 1,800,000 a year ago. Total sales from Jan. 1 to date were 1,500,000 shares, compared with 1,800,000 a year ago and 2,000,000 two years ago.

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LOCAL STOCK PRICES MIXED AT WEEKEND

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.—Coca-Cola Bottling sold lower today on the local board. Ely-Walker was unchanged at 12. Southwest Bell preferred at 11 1/2 was unchanged. Wagner Electric was a shade lower. St. Louis Union Trust new stock, resulting from the 5-for-1 split up, sold at 77. This was the first sale of the issue. The last sale of the old stock was at 400 on Oct. 14. Mississippi Valley Trust sold at 170, the first trade in over a month. United Railways was lower. The Board of Governors of the exchange has rescinded the order to strike the Independent Packing Co. stock from the trading list. The order was issued at time of sale of company was announced. There has been delay in completion of the deal. The stock sold at 2 1/2.

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ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Dec.

WHEAT RECORDED IN LOCAL ADVANCE

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.—May wheat closed 1 1/4 higher after an irregular course today. The market was influenced late by strong tone of securities and estimate that upward of 1,000,000 bushels of North American wheat had been taken for export. Earlier, attention was called to Argentine surplus wheat estimate.

May corn opened 1/4 higher at 4 1/4 and soon was off 1/4 net. The close was unchanged.

Liverpool wheat closed 1/4 higher at 4 1/4.

Winnipeg closed 1 1/4 net lower. Local wheat receipts were 70,000 bushels, compared with 47,000 in 1930. Total year to date, 1,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,000,000 in 1930.

ST. LOUIS CASH GRAIN: Rates of cash grain made on the floor of the exchange Saturday were as follows: No. 1 red winter, 50 1/2; No. 2, 50; No. 3, 49 1/2.

CORN: No. 3 white, 35 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 35; No. 1 white, 34 1/2.

Barley: No. 1, 35 1/2; No. 2, 35; No. 3, 34 1/2.

WHEAT PRICES ADVANCE LATE WITH CHICAGO

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Wheat advanced in what values today accompanied record of stock market strength. There also estimates that fresh export dealings in North American wheat amounted to 1,000,000 bushels. Offerings were scarce on the upward swing of prices, and speculative shorts closed unsettled at 81 1/2 cents.

Grain prices turned downward early after a transient show of firmness. Buying of wheat by the export market, despite authoritative denials, was the cause of the advance. The market was influenced by the fact that the amount of business put through exceeded any which had been done at this stage as a strengthening factor, and also followed by other wheat prices.

Provisions showed firmness.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.—Following are today's high, low and previous close in local market quotations received from the markets:

High. Low. Close. Prev. Close.

DECEMBER WHEAT: St. L. 54 1/2, 54, 53 3/4, 53 1/2; Minn. 54 1/2, 54, 53 3/4, 53 1/2; Laver. 54 1/2, 54, 53 3/4, 53 1/2.

MARCH WHEAT: St. L. 55 1/2, 55, 54 3/4, 54 1/2; Minn. 55 1/2, 55, 54 3/4, 54 1/2; Laver. 55 1/2, 55, 54 3/4, 54 1/2.

MAY WHEAT: St. L. 56 1/2, 56, 55 3/4, 55 1/2; Minn. 56 1/2, 56, 55 3/4, 55 1/2; Laver. 56 1/2, 56, 55 3/4, 55 1/2.

JULY WHEAT: St. L. 57 1/2, 57, 56 3/4, 56 1/2; Minn. 57 1/2, 57, 56 3/4, 56 1/2; Laver. 57 1/2, 57, 56 3/4, 56 1/2.

DECEMBER CORN: St. L. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4; Minn. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4; Laver. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4.

MARCH CORN: St. L. 25 1/2, 25 1/4, 25 1/4, 25 1/4; Minn. 25 1/2, 25 1/4, 25 1/4, 25 1/4; Laver. 25 1/2, 25 1/4, 25 1/4, 25 1/4.

MAY CORN: St. L. 26 1/2, 26 1/4, 26 1/4, 26 1/4; Minn. 26 1/2, 26 1/4, 26 1/4, 26 1/4; Laver. 26 1/2, 26 1/4, 26 1/4, 26 1/4.

JULY CORN: St. L. 27 1/2, 27 1/4, 27 1/4, 27 1/4; Minn. 27 1/2, 27 1/4, 27 1/4, 27 1/4; Laver. 27 1/2, 27 1/4, 27 1/4, 27 1/4.

DECEMBER RYE: St. L. 41 1/2, 41 1/4, 41 1/4, 41 1/4; Minn. 41 1/2, 41 1/4, 41 1/4, 41 1/4; Laver. 41 1/2, 41 1/4, 41 1/4, 41 1/4.

MARCH RYE: St. L. 42 1/2, 42 1/4, 42 1/4, 42 1/4; Minn. 42 1/2, 42 1/4, 42 1/4, 42 1/4; Laver. 42 1/2, 42 1/4, 42 1/4, 42 1/4.

MAY RYE: St. L. 43 1/2, 43 1/4, 43 1/4, 43 1/4; Minn. 43 1/2, 43 1/4, 43 1/4, 43 1/4; Laver. 43 1/2, 43 1/4, 43 1/4, 43 1/4.

JULY RYE: St. L. 44 1/2, 44 1/4, 44 1/4, 44 1/4; Minn. 44 1/2, 44 1/4, 44 1/4, 44 1/4; Laver. 44 1/2, 44 1/4, 44 1/4, 44 1/4.

DECEMBER OATS: St. L. 21 1/2, 21 1/4, 21 1/4, 21 1/4; Minn. 21 1/2, 21 1/4, 21 1/4, 21 1/4; Laver. 21 1/2, 21 1/4, 21 1/4, 21 1/4.

MARCH OATS: St. L. 22 1/2, 22 1/4, 22 1/4, 22 1/4; Minn. 22 1/2, 22 1/4, 22 1/4, 22 1/4; Laver. 22 1/2, 22 1/4, 22 1/4, 22 1/4.

MAY OATS: St. L. 23 1/2, 23 1/4, 23 1/4, 23 1/4; Minn. 23 1/2, 23 1/4, 23 1/4, 23 1/4; Laver. 23 1/2, 23 1/4, 23 1/4, 23 1/4.

JULY OATS: St. L. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4; Minn. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4; Laver. 24 1/2, 24 1/4, 24 1/4, 24 1/4.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.—Grain bids and offers were as follows: Offered.

December wheat, 54 1/2; May wheat, 56 1/2; July wheat, 57 1/2; December corn, 24 1/2; May corn, 25 1/2; July corn, 26 1/2.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Total bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were \$5,792,000, compared with \$12,054,000 yesterday.

Quotations on all Liberty bonds are in dollars and thirty-second of a dollar. That is, for instance, a sale printed 98-24 means 98 and 24 thirty-second of a dollar, and not 98.24.

Following is a complete list of bonds traded today, giving sales, highest, lowest and closing prices. In sales, 000 omitted.

SECURITY	High	Low	Close
U.S. 4 1/2% 1937	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1938	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1939	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1940	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1941	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1942	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1943	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1944	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1945	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1946	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1947	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1948	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1949	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1950	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1951	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1952	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1953	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1954	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1955	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1956	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1957	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1958	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1959	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1960	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1961	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1962	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1963	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1964	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1965	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1966	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1967	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1968	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1969	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1970	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1971	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1972	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1973	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1974	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1975	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1976	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1977	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1978	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1979	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1980	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1981	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1982	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1983	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1984	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1985	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1986	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1987	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1988	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1989	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1990	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1991	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1992	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1993	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1994	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1995	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1996	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1997	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1998	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 1999	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2000	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2001	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2002	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2003	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2004	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2005	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2006	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2007	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2008	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2009	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2010	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2011	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2012	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2013	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2014	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2015	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2016	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2017	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2018	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2019	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2020	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2021	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2022	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2023	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2024	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2025	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2026	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2027	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2028	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2029	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2030	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2031	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2032	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2033	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2034	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2035	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2036	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2037	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2038	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2039	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2040	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2041	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2042	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2043	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2044	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2045	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2046	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2047	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2048	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2049	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2050	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2051	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2052	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2053	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2054	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2055	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2056	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2057	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2058	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2059	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2060	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2061	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2062	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2063	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2064	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2065	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2066	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2067	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2068	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2069	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
U.S. 4 1/2% 2070	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
SINGS WITH SYMPHONY

Time.

By THOMAS B. SHERMAN.

THE sixth Friday afternoon subscription concert of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, which opened around John Charles Thomas the successful and popular American baritone. Mr. Thomas probably was largely a result of the "Veddi" "Otello" and a group of songs, the manifest delight of an audience that almost filled the Odeon.

But Mr. Thomas probably would be the first to admit that he was not up to his ears in form. His singing of the Otello number lacked the detail of interpretation and the challenging boldness that he has shown in his singing in former concerts here.

And the seeming absence of any proper rapport between singer and orchestra gave a further tentative feeling to his performances.

As encores he sang Don Juan's Serenade from Mozart's opera of that name and "Erlische Wang-

audience was so enthusiastic that Mr. Thomas was forced to repeat this encore.

bers, the Suite in F by Roussel was played here for the first time. Conductors Gorchmann's lucid and colorful performance of this work gave one the opportunity to judge of its merits, which are considerable. It is a well constructed, well scored suite, held together by consistent and plausible development and decorated with strong rhythmic and lively humors.

The prelude to the Variations, stimulating. Cleverness in composition, however, could not hide the fact that the musical ideas involved in the work were not extraordinary. Like most compositions whose chief merit lies in their manner rather than in their matter, the Roussel suite is interesting without seeming important.

The first number on the program, Handel's Concerto Grosso for string recha in G Minor, was the principal event of the afternoon from the point of view of the audience.

The string section of the orchestra is still making a steady progress. Its quality and cohesion are already much better than at the beginning of the season.

Prison Show for Charity.
HUNTSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 10.—

strel show last night for the relief of needy citizens of Walker and Montgomery Counties. Penitentiary officials said more than \$200 was obtained through the performance.

of one satisfying and unobtainable and
 CLEZ M. HARTMAN, Trustee.
 St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 12, 1991. (cf)

MOTOR BUS TRAVEL
 84 KANSAS CITY, KANSAS. \$5
 925 LOS ANGELES DRIVE. \$5
 (Chicago) \$5. \$25.00 Detroit.
 Omaha. \$8 Denver. \$15.50
 St. Louis. \$10
MIDLAND STAGES \$50 and \$100
 60 N. 16th st. at Pine. Garfield 3385

DE LUXE MOTOR STAGES
 St. Washington. 105 N. 6th. Chicago.
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A new Serial Story

By Faith Baldwin

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

NEVIS began almost involuntarily to avoid Bill. It was inevitable, not knowing, but guessing; not having what is crudely known as evidence, but believing, loving him a lot and hating him as much as hating herself more for the doubts she couldn't possibly avoid.

It was not to be expected that Bill would either understand or admire this attitude, nor enjoy the cheek turned to his kiss. The result was something of a tension, a nerve strain, which ended, or rather went on, in pily, almost causeless quarreling. Bill was grouchy, Nevis was remote.

And because her senses were young and fresh and ardent and because she was what her senses made her, she turned to him, she turned to a person who had not hurt her, had not betrayed nor caused her hours of wonder and question and aching, face downward on a bed in a cool room with the shades drawn and the tears soaking the best pillow cases.

Carters, of course. And so, if Bill was saying gloomily to Olive, "Nevis does not understand me," ("Of course she doesn't, you poor boy," Nevis was saying to Carter: "Men—make me sick.")

He agreed that they could and should. He held her hand over a discreet table in town. At an hotel. Later he held it over an even more discreet table in a penthouse. They were alone. A little later he kissed her and because he did it with brilliant gentleness and genuine tenderness she cried a little on his shoulder and presently kissed him back again, as sweetly and as frankly as a child, and asked for the loan of his handkerchief.

He was very much in love with her and perfectly sincere about it. That was his danger, his own peril, and his peril for women. He was always sincere. When it was over, it was over, and no hard feelings and no one irreparably hurt—as far as he was concerned—no real harm done. But while he loved her he was immersed in it and the world could go by. And generally did.

But paused to make comments en route.

BILL said abruptly: "You are seeing too much of Carter. People are talking. I don't like it. I won't have it. You'll cut it out at once, do you hear me?"

She replied evenly: "Certainly I hear you. Anyone could within half a mile. I might remind you that I have been talking about you and Olive."

"More fools they, then. That's different, anyhow."

Nevis said, carelessly: "What if I do meet Harry in town now and then? Everyone does it. You meet Olive. Lots of people meet other people. It doesn't mean anything."

"I'm not so sure of that. You're my wife," he shouted, "and I won't stand for it."

Sublime and unreasonable illogic of men. She was amused by it, fleetingly—and they call women inconsistent!" She said, merely: "Don't make yourself ridiculous."

He made threats, he issued ultimatums. She said sweetly: "If I don't see Harry any more, will you cut out Olive?"

"That's different," he answered again. "I can't go around cutting out women—what a damned fool thing to say—here in our own crowd. What will people say? You are talking through your hat."

It ended there. She told herself: "If he isn't willing to give up Olive, why should I offend and hurt Harry, who is my friend?"

There was no reason, she thought, why she couldn't have an affair with Harry Carter. She used the word, mentally, in its most elastic sense. She had no definite definitions of technicalities. An "affair," that was all. Lunch tea, dinner, gifts of flowers and books—well, it had already progressed that far—long discussions of life and love—a kiss or two, perhaps. She had no cut and dried plans, no blue prints, so to speak. She had stopped to consider that when one has said A, roundly, it is difficult to evade saying B. She simply thought, vaguely: "I won't give up my friendship. Why should I not be entitled to the same freedom as Bill?"

BUT by mid-summer she was deeply involved; more interested than she realized and finding the comfortable absorption of the other man in herself growing necessary, almost vital. She had drifted very far from Bill and knew it. His fault, she thought.

And as for Carter, the chase was becoming a little long drawn out. There, in Nevis' own house one summer afternoon, while Bill was on the links, he said to her definitely: "I can't go on like this, my dear. I'm flesh and blood after all. If you care for me, and I think you do, you'll understand. I love you, Nevis. You've meant, you mean something to me which I swear no other woman has ever meant. You know my circumstances, you know my life. I can't beg you, as I would if I were younger, to leave Bill and come away with me. I have to think of Kay because of the boys. But I can promise you if you will permit our friendship to become something closer, denser—that you won't be hurt by it in any way. I loathe discussing practicalities with you, but we can be very careful. Things

(Continued Monday.)
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Right From the Start
When the youngster is beginning to use all the silver and dishes that the rest of the family use, it is time to make corrections in the manner of use. Then the child knows no other table manners than the right kind and future training will be unnecessary.

What the Big Bridge Match Is All About



ELY CULBERTSON.

Player Who Will Oppose Culbertson in Contest for "Title" Sets Forth Terms and Tells How Systems of Contract Bidding Differ—First Hand to Be Dealt Monday Night.

By SIDNEY LENZ.

Sidney Lenz and Oswald Jacoby, playing the official system, will meet Ely Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson, playing their own system, in a match of 150 rubbers in New York, beginning Monday night. Mr. Lenz will cover the contest for the Post-Dispatch, writing an article each day, analyzing the bidding and play of the hands of the night before. In this article he explains the terms of the tournament and gives the fundamentals of the systems used by himself and by his opponents.

CONTRACT bridge is supplanting auction so fast, that before a great while the older form of game will be merely a memory. While the play of the cards is practically the same in both games, the necessity of contracting for the number of tricks that may be scored before the line, makes for a radical change in the bidding procedure. At auction, a bid of one club may obtain the contract and succeed in making—and scoring—a grand slam. At contract, the unbid increment can only be scored above the line.

This vital change in the method of scoring forces the players into new contracts and makes it essential that there be a certain way of keeping the bidding open, even when the adversaries refuse to bid. Many hands that might lead to a game at one suit, would be defeated at another suit or at no trumps. At present there are three recognized ways of forcing the player to keep the bidding alive when the partner has made a declaration. The artificial bid, sponsored by Harold Vanderbilt, designate a club declaration as a specified quick trick showing, without any regard to the club suit itself. A diamond response by the partner is a forced artificial reply, that holds the auction open and denies the possession of agreed upon values.

The Demand or Forcing bids command of an opening declaration of two in suit with a forced response by the partner (when there is no intervening bid) of two No Trumps as a denial bid. This convention was almost universally played by the great natural outcomers of striving by good card-players to get into the preferred declaration for the combined partnership hands. It was not the invention or the system of any one man, but was the result of the combined efforts of ranking players at the leading clubs.

On this playing system, a two-trick suit bid was a guaranty between the partners that the bidding was not to be abandoned until the game was contracted for.

As comparatively few hands were sufficiently strong to make such a Guaranty, the two-bid could not be brought in as often as wished for and it is not at all unusual to play a signature bid of Contract without holding one single declaration that would qualify as a Demand bid. The logical and only thing left to do was to keep the bidding open on bids of one, or abandon all hope for game on the doubtful and borderline hands.

The 1-2-3 Official System is intended to show as simply as possible the three distinctive types of hands that are played in this day and age. Perhaps if their original plan of life had not miscarried them to New York and Westmore, perhaps if they had remained home where possibly they would have been more different. As it was she saw no particular reason why she should not indulge in a discreet and stimulating flirtation with Harry Carter. It was safe enough; Harry was married; so was she. And, from her recent observations, a good three-quarters of the married people around her were indulging themselves, some innocently and some not so innocently, on the side. The parsley and olives of the matrimonial dish, Olives are good, she thought.

But Bill was full of exclamations. He said, tempestuously: "Listen, what do you think of this? Fluff and Waterford are splitting! He's been keeping Maids Carey—she's on the stage, you know—for months. Fluff just found out. She's wild. She's going to Reno at once."

Nevis said, blankly, incredulous: "I don't believe it!"

"Well, you'd better. Sam told me. He ought to know. He's her brother, isn't he? The old man is all cut up about it. The office is like an undertaker's emporium to-day. Fluff came down to see Sam and her father. She had a lawyer with her. They sent for Waterford. Coah—I saw him when he came in. He hardly spoke to me. Big row in Burton's private office. You could hear it a block away. Fluff has one of those carrying voices, you know. And old man Burton shouts like a drill sergeant when he gets started. Hell to pay, all around!"

(Continued Monday.)
(Copyright, 1931.)

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a game-demand bid and the contracting should not cease until the game is bid for.

ORIGINAL suit bids of two are not game-demand bids and the partner is not obligated to keep the bidding open.

A two-bid may be started with but three quick tricks. Provided the hand contains seven taking tricks. With three and one-half quick tricks and six and one-half taking tricks a bid of two should be made.

Whenever the combinations of quick and taking tricks count up to 10, the opening declaration should be for more than one trick.

The partner is not forced to respond to a two-bid and is at liberty to pass, but when a responding declaration is made, either with an assist in the bid suit or any other bid, the original bidder must hold the contracting open for at least one more bid.

To assist an opening two-bid, partner should have normal trump support, one quick-trick and some plus values.

To bid another suit or no trumps, at least one quick-trick with plus values should be held.

The original suit-bid of three is a demand bid and the partner must support the bidding open until game is contracted for.

A demand bid does not necessarily guarantee any certain quick-trick values but shows one of three things:

1. Ability to rebid suit shown. 2. Bid or support another suit. 3. Preparedness to play the deal at no trumps.

The partner's response to a suit-bid of three should be to assist with normal trump support and one quick-trick or any four cards of the bid suit.

Another suit may be bid with one quick-trick and a biddable suit.

No trump response, unless jumped, shows either a worthless hand or minimum assistance.

When a player makes a jump bid over an adverse declaration, or in no trumps, it is not a demand bid.

An overall in the suit bid by an adversary is a demand bid only when the partner has already bid. Pre-emptive suit bids of four or more are used to designate preponderance of strength in the bid suit.

LEAVING out the preventive (shutout) and the no-trump bids, which, of course, exist in both systems, the "approach forcing" system has only two normal suit bids—the one-bid and the two-bid. The latter is an absolute demand bid (forcing bid). There is no intermediary bid and, therefore, as it is also in the 1-2-3 official system, the "approach forcing" system has only two normal suit bids.

The requirements for the two-bid are very strict, and this, of course, is necessary for a demand bid. A one-bid, therefore, may mean anything from a minimum bid to an exceptionally strong hand with five quick tricks (high card tricks). For this reason, partner of the original bidder must keep the bidding alive on the slightest excuse. It is true that Mr. Culbertson specifies in his book that an assist should be given only with a minimum of one and a half quick tricks, but this rule is apparently for the average player only, and expert players using the "approach forcing" system have disregarded it in every championship tournament. There is no doubt that Ely Culbertson and the partners he will play with from time to time, will do so, too.

The "approach forcing" system, to speak generally, favors quick trick valuation at the cost of distribution, but when it comes down to actual play, no good player will overlook the possibilities of his hand, even if it should be trickless, as long as it holds good trump support and a short suit where the trumps can be used to advantage. The followers of the "one-over-one" system have realized this for a long time.

The idea of the "one-over-one" system is to consider a one-bid in a higher suit over a one-bid in a lower suit, as an absolute forcing bid. For instance, should dealer bid one heart and partner bid one spade, the dealer must bid again if there is no intervening bid. His response, if he had an original minimum bid, will be one no-trump if he has no singleton. If he has, he will re-bid his original suit, or he will either raise his partner's bid or bid a third suit.

Whether Mr. Culbertson will go to the extent of adopting the "one-over-one" system to the limit, or will confine himself to considering a "one-over-one" bid as a semi-forcing bid only, is an open question.

It may not sound reasonable to many players that a bid of one spade over one heart or of one diamond over one club should be a forcing bid, but serious losses caused by this system are few and far between. The "one-over-one" system is favored mostly by experts who can use the system with discretion. A very big set on a low bid does not happen often, and if it should, it will be partly compensated by the fact that the opponents no doubt could have scored game. Of course, the "one-over-one" forcing bid does not mean that partner must not stop short of game. However, it requires one to bid re-bid from the original bidder.

A bid in suit, of one trick more than necessary to overall partner's one-bid is an absolute forcing bid in the "approach forcing" system, as it is also in the 1-2-3 official system. Should dealer bid one diamond and partner respond with three clubs, it would be a notice to the original bidder that the two combined hands should produce game in one of the suits or No-trump, and the bidding must

not be dropped until a game bid is reached.

Once the bidding is opened with a two-bid, it must be kept alive, until a game bid is reached. Therefore, it is never necessary for partner to make a forcing overcall, as he is assured that the original two-bid will not stop short of a game bid. This condition of not stopping short of game after an original demand or forcing bid, also exists in the 1-2-3 official system. The responses to an opening two-bid in the "approach forcing" system are about the same as to the three bid in the 1-2-3 official system. If partner has less than one quick trick in his hand, he will bid two No-trump in response to the original two-bid, thereby informing partner of the lack of quick tricks. He will do so even if he has good trump support, as he will have an opportunity to show it at the next round. For instance, should dealer bid two spades and the partner hold the following hand: Spades, Jack, nine, seven, four; Hearts, three, two; Diamonds, King, nine, eight, six; Clubs, seven, four, two, he will bid two no-trump over the two-spade bid, and should the dealer raise the bid to three No-trump, the responding hand will go to four spades. An immediate raise from two spades to three spades without the intervening two No-trump bid may create a wrong impression as to the strength of the responding hand, and might induce the dealer to go to a slam. The bidding as described above is intended to give a correct picture of the hand to partner.

The "approach forcing" system treats the No-trump bid somewhat as a step-child, as it prefers a suit bid at any time, providing there is a biddable suit.

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and 327 Second Bldg., Jefferson 8416

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HEALTH

Brief articles prepared by Dr. J. J. Goldstein, Editor of the New York Academy of Medicine.

St. Vitus Dance

ST. VITUS dance, or chorea, is a form of rheumatic fever in which the involvement of the nervous system is the most prominent feature.

However, the disease is not limited, but may at the very time, or subsequently, extend to and involve the heart.

All present indications point to the virus of rheumatic fever which has not as yet been isolated or established as the cause of chorea.

Presumably it affects the brain tissue and causes changes therein which are responsible for the jerky, sudden, uncontrollable movements which are characteristic of the disease.

Chorea is more common in children than it is in adults. It may be the first manifestation of rheumatic fever.

Chorea is two to three times as common among girls as among boys.

There appears to be a constitutional predisposition in those affected with the disease.

A feature of the typical girl sufferer from an onset of chorea would show a rather tall, slender, thin youngster, between the ages of 7 and 12. She is usually bright, conscientious, emotional and fidgety.

Excessive study, worry and fright, while not causes of chorea, may in the rheumatic child predispose it to the development of the condition.

Early symptoms of the involvement of the nervous system are changes in temperament.

The child may become headstrong and resentful. It is likely to show emotional instability, to be moody and to lack the power of concentration.

The child is usually fidgety. There may be present jerky movements in the face muscles.

The child's handwriting will sometimes reveal irregular movements in her hand muscles. Muscular weakness is nearly always present.

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Leading Theatre of St. Louis
Market of Seventh
LAST TWO TIMES
Stratford-upon-Avon
Shakespeare Festival Co.
Tonight at 8:15—9:45—11:15
AS YOU LIKE IT
THE TAILOR OF SHROPSHIRE
TOMORROW NIGHT and Week—SEATS NOW
AT LAST! REAL BARGAIN PRICES
By Special Arrangement With the NEW YORK THEATRE GUILD
"ELIZABETH, the QUEEN"
with MISS ELISABETH RIDSON
of "Strange Interlude" at Night
\$2.00 for Best Seats at \$1.50
MATINEES 50c—\$1—\$1.50
WED.—SAT.

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